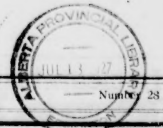


The Review-Advertiser

VOLUME 23

CLARESHOLM, ALBERTA, FRIDAY, JULY 15, 1927



To Give You Service

The U.G.G. Elevator at your station is there to give you service, both in handling your grain and in furnishing farm supplies.

These farmer-owned elevators mean better returns for you in price and grade. The U.G.G. elevators set a standard which other companies have to meet.

U.G.G. elevators are there for the use and benefit of all farmers alike. Shareholders in the Company and farmers who are not shareholders all get the same service and treatment.

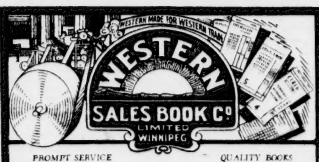
We do not claim to be perfect, but we do claim—and we believe justly—that the service given by the U.G.G. elevators and by all departments of the business brings real financial benefit to farmers.

If you agree that this is a fair claim, we shall appreciate your business at your nearest U.G.G. Elevator.

UNITED GRAIN GROWERS LTD

Elevators at Claresholm and Granum

Leave your provisional order for U.G.G. Binder Twine at the Elevator



PROMPT SERVICE QUALITY BOOKS

Manhandling Forms - Restaurant Checks

Cash Sale Pads

Place your orders with

THE REVIEW-ADVERTISER

J. H. BOUSQUET

CLARESHOLM

Agent for Alberta Granite, Marble & Stone Co. Limited

Fine Memorials, Copings, Fences, Candy Slabs.

Freight paid to Claresholm.

We guarantee what we sell.

Let me give you estimate on your new home, either Stucco or Concrete Block. Service and durability guaranteed.

Claresholm Local News

Mrs. T. B. Hunter is a patient in the local hospital.

Cutting of alfalfa hay has started in this district.

Neil Olmstead is a patient in the local hospital this week.

Ward Cavoy of Stavelly is in Claresholm hospital this week.

Mrs. Martin Arnestad's mother from Stavelly visited with her last week.

Draper Rea of Stavelly is a patient in the hospital here this week.

Mr. Humphreys was able to return home from the local hospital on Thursday.

The Rex theater will be closed this week while being re-decorated and painted.

Born, at the local hospital, on July 11, to Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Kieley of Stavelly, a son.

Miss Marian McKinney was in the local hospital this week for an operation for tonsillitis.

Dr. Anderson, son of Eileen and Anderson, underwent an operation for appendicitis at the local hospital this week.

Wilma and Irene Oiler of Carmanagay were in the hospital here last week to have their tonsils removed.

Tenders are being called for the building of the Claresholm skating rink. Notice of same appears in another column.

Earl Atkinson returned from Sarcee Camp on Sunday, having qualified at the Camp School of Cavalry for captain's rank.

Miss Frances Sandford, who has been staying at Mrs. Garand's, leaves next Tuesday for a few weeks' stay in the States.

Claresholm hall team played the usual game with High River here on Wednesday evening. Score 3-0 in favor of High River.

Raymond Hughes, son of Father Hughes, arrived last Saturday from Prince Edward Island to spend his vacation with his father.

The pass lists of spring examinations of the Medical College of Canada have been tested. The list contains the name of A. M. Simpson of Claresholm.

Principal Foster and Mrs. Gorenz of the Claresholm High School staff are in Edmonton on the business of examining marking interdepartmental examination papers.

Small parts of electric light received quite a shock this week when the Calgary company's line fell from taking over the main line here received. We understand however that there will be no extra charge for the shock.

Many people from Claresholm and district are attending the Calgary stampede this week. The weather has been partly fair and partly bad during the week. The bad weather included heavy hailstorm; there was also much rain some days. A hailstorm in Claresholm District are in evidence in the stampede conditions.

For the reason that copy was not furnished the Review-Advertiser could not sooner publish the Grade V standing.

Grade V to Grade VI
First class honours—Edna Anderson 85.

Honours—Margaret Rennie 85, Betty Wong 83, Janet Cooke 82, Ronald Thorne 81, Alma Burch 79, Minnie Rudolph 78, Eva Atkinson 75, Margaret Reynolds 74, Clinton Smith 73, Margaret Grace 72, Myrtle Hage 71, Jean Morrison 71, Lena Rennie 71, Clara Nox 69, Lucila Oviatt 68, Ellen Vaughn 67, Hazel Hage 66, Rita Moore 65, Gladys Thompson 65, Trygve Thompson 65, Marjorie Thomas 64, Robert Oviatt 63, Martha Dahl 63, Rosie Williams 63, Bernice Arnestad 61.

VERY PRETTY WEDDING

ANDERSON—MORROW

A very pretty wedding was solemnized at the United church, Claresholm, Thursday afternoon, July 14, when Miss Mertle L. Morrow, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Morrow of Claresholm, became the bride of Dr. Ray L. Anderson, son of Mr. and Mrs. S. Anderson of Lamont. Rev. F. Locke of Nanton officiated.

The bride, who entered the church on the arm of her father, was dressed in a dainty gown of salmon georgette, trimmed with sprays of silver flowers and rows of satin ribbon. She wore a picture hat of georgette to match. She carried a beautiful bouquet of Ophelia roses and lily-of-the-valley. Miss Hazel Anderson, sister of the groom, the only bridesmaid, wore a beautiful gown of canary georgette trimmed with gold lace and ribbon and wore a white picture hat. She carried a bouquet of white carnations and fern.

Mr. Sylvan Hillier assisted the groom, while Mr. Arthur Stock and Mr. Herbert Coates ushered the guests. Mrs. D. L. Gilbert, A.T.C.M., sister of the bride, played the wedding march ("Lohengrin").

In the evening a reception was held at the home of the bride's parents where about 150 people were present.

The bride was the recipient of many useful and beautiful gifts. Dr. and Mrs. Anderson who are both graduates of the University of Alberta, after spending their honeymoon at Banff and Lake Louise, will go to their home in Smokey Lake where Dr. Anderson is now practicing.

"B" SQUADRON LIVED UP TO PAST RECORD

"B" Squadron 2nd A. M. R. returned from camp to local headquarters on Sunday evening, having completed their annual training with the 5th Mounted Brigade at Sarcee Camp, Calgary. The reports indicate that the local unit more than lived up to their past record, as one of the outstanding units of the militia, having drawn forth commendation from the commanding officer of the brigade, as well as from the headquarters of the district for the smartness of the unit on parade.

Likewise they took their full share of the mounted sports in the brigade events on Saturday afternoon, as well as winning the diamond events.

Colonel Hervey of Calgary, Brigadier of the 5th Mounted Brigade, was authority for the statement that the 2nd A. M. R. would have carried off the brigade efficiency cup during camp had the other squadrons been up to authorized strength, as was the Claresholm unit.

There has been considerable rainfall in this district during the past week. More sunshine and less rain would be more satisfactory.

A section man here suffered a broken leg on Friday morning by being thrown from the handcar when it struck some obstruction on the track.

Some seventy boys and girls from various parts of the south are here this week taking the school fair scholarship short course at the School of Agriculture.

If you want to help the Red Cross in this campaign, "Do It Now." Talk to your friends of what the society has done, interest the people you meet in local street, office or social gatherings and impress on them the fact that this is the first call made by the Canadian Red Cross on the national purse in ten years.

GOOD RAISIN BREAD



With our regular daily baking of our famous bread we make a number of loaves with raisins in them. We started to make these loaves exclusively for the children because they love to take them to school, but now we make them for grown-ups too because of their demand for this pleasing kind of nourishment. Order us to deliver a raisin loaf daily.

CLARESHOLM BAKERY

A GOOD BUY

See that section 11 miles east of Parkland, 310 acres seeded to wheat on summer fallow, 320 acres summer fallowed. Level as the pavement. No stones. Excellent soil. Good farm buildings. Fences in good repair. Lots of water. Land clean. Crop excellent. Price \$50.00 per acre, \$4,000.00 cash, balance half crop payments, interest 6%.

To see this farm is to want it. Owner wants to go into registered stock raising.

S. L. FRASER

THE WALL OF CHINA

In 214 B.C., the Chinese commenced building the Great Wall, which isolated their country from the rest of the world and helped retard their national progress.

The business man who maintains a wall of "definite reserve" towards the buying public is just as surely retarding his own business growth.

Your advertisement in The Review - Advertiser would be a standing invitation to your store. When our readers open up their paper do they see your "bid"?

SAFETY!

INVEST IN 4% ALBERTA DEMAND SAVINGS CERTIFICATES

Purchased and redeemed at par
Payable on Demand

For Particulars write or apply to:

How. R. G. Rait Provincial Treasurer Deputy P. W. V. Newman
PARLIAMENT BUILDINGS, EDMONTON, ALBERTA

A. E. RUNIONS

Licensed Auctioneer

Work Guaranteed. Terms Right
R. E. MOPPATT, CLERK.

Farm Sales a Specialty

Discovering Ways and Means Of Making Northern Hinterland An Integral Part of Canada

Since Confederation the wilderness frontier of Canada has entirely shrunk. Then the pioneers, who now send a substantial representation to the House of Commons, were known only to Indians, fur traders, and a few explorers. The first task of the newly formed Canadian government was to arrange for a transcontinental railway to link up the infant settlement in British Columbia and as active men as Edward Blake argued earnestly against the folly of wasting money by laying a rail road across such permanently unsuitable areas as the southern prairie of the present provinces of Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta. As late as 1874 Sir William Huttar wrote a forcible and eloquent statement to prove that Europeans could never live there in the year round.

The wealth and habitability of the southern prairies are now common knowledge. Today the path in Northern Quebec and Ontario have attracted miners and farmers. Settlers are raising vegetables, grain, cattle and even fruits far north of Hamilton on the Skeena Valley in the north of Edmonton the fertile Peace River Valley is regarded as a paradise for the settler. The prairie is not only wide and is on its own. It does not predict what, at the end of the century, will be the population of these northern regions, which have all been proven valuable.

The Arctic and sub-Arctic plain alone remain a challenge to the pioneer. Already, thanks largely to Stefansson, this vast expanse is fast becoming a source of food and shelter for one and one-half million square miles of grazing lands, for their native reindeer, horses, dogs and sled dogs, and for the herds of reindeer, which are yielding herds; but in Alaska the annual catch of fish far exceeds the production of the mines in copper and gold. Arctic waters from fish.

The rubber industry in Alaska has proved so profitable that Lauen & Co. alone ship annually more than one million dollars of rubber. The rubber industry in Alaska has proved so profitable that Lauen & Co. alone ship annually more than one million dollars of rubber. The rubber industry in Alaska has proved so profitable that Lauen & Co. alone ship annually more than one million dollars of rubber.

What else the Far North will give, only time will tell. But the Canadian Prairie regions are not as cold as it seems, which is better than the Arctic. And as the climate of the Atlantic coast once presented terrible difficulties to the French colonists, and yesterday the cold of the southern prairies seemed an insuperable obstacle to our fathers, so the belief, in which we were formerly so strong, that the Far North was an impenetrable region of perpetual snow is fading in the light of scientific knowledge that the whole of Canada is habitable and productive. One of the greatest products of the younger generation is to discover ways and means of making the north an integral part of Canada, instead of the hinterland it has been.

How He Knew

"You are a traveller, sir," said a passenger in a local train, and perhaps you are familiar with Mr. Huttar.

"Yes," said the other passenger, "I call them an over-traveller."

"Glad to hear it, I've never been there. Which hotel would you advise me to stop at?"

"The Majestic."

"You always stop there?"

"No, I've never stopped there, but I've been in all the others—British Review News."

Imperial Solidarity

The vast majority of Canadians will be interested in one Canada and the Motherland ranged side by side, not through unrequited Imperial loyalty, but because it is evident that in such matters the two Governments think along identical lines, deduce similar conclusions, and adopt like courses. That is proof of Imperial solidarity stronger than the other unthinking sort.

Fifty men and women students at the Homeopathic Medical College of New York have volunteered to be struck by bees and other stinging insects in an attempt to determine whether the venom can be put to some useful purpose.

W. N. U. 1436

Modern Town Planning

In Some Cases Very Little Attention Paid to New Science

The Town Planning Institute of Canada, at its seventh annual convention in Toronto has resolved that it commends the efforts of those promoters of industrial towns in Canada who have adopted methods of modern town planning in the development of their areas for industrial and social purposes.

However, the institute in convention cannot but observe, that in some cases of industrial towns in Canada, the recognition has been paid to the fact that a new science of town building has been born which is attracting the attention of the whole civilized world and has amply proved its utility both from an economical and social point of view.

It is being pointed out that certain forms of town planning such as followed the industrial era in the older countries from which these countries are now trying to escape at a vast expenditure of national funds, have been found to be a source of misery and broken health among the victims of such developments and created irredeemable areas of squallor and disease that have remained a disgrace to civilization.

The institute would appeal to the promoters of industrial towns in Canada to provide for the future citizens of Canada by exercising town planning control over all new town areas and establishing the principle that the interests of human life are not least important than the interests of industry.

Benefit of Cadet Training

Value Should be Clearly Apparent Even to Pacifists

Any kind of training that teaches growing boys to be respectful to their elders, to address them as "sir," and learn that it is the part of a gentleman to be courteous, is not only valuable to the community, but quite necessary for the rising generation. When to politeness is added an upright carriage, cleanliness of person, and care of their appearance, the interests of human life should be clearly apparent even to the pacifists.

This is what cadet training in the schools does for the boys. All who have had experience with it testify to the splendid results obtained in deportment and discipline. To teach boys to act like gentlemen and take pride in their appearance, is one of the most important lessons that they can learn. It is part of the equipment necessary for success in life, and besides it makes them more tractable at home and in the street. It fills them with a sanguinary spirit, it is a pure invention of the Communists and they know it.

Barstler—"What possible excuse do you fellows have for acquiring that snarl?"

Jurymen—"Insanity."

"Really? The whole twelve of you?"

The first savings bank was founded in Scotland by the Rev. John Duncan in 1816.

Finishing Lambs for Market

Good Quality Alfalfa the Most Valuable Roughage

The process of finishing lambs for market has been receiving a good deal of attention at the Indian Head, Saskatchewan, Experimental Farm, and accounts of the investigations have been given in the reports of the superintendent. He stresses the fact that in selecting feeder lambs for finishing, good type, growthiness and thriftiness are the primary considerations. It must be remembered that lambs not checked and contrasted are subject to heavy discount when marketed. The finishing lamb good quality alfalfa is the most valuable roughage for lambs, as it is not available, cut hay or hay from other cultivated grasses can be used to good advantage in conjunction with corn silage and roots. Oats are recognized as the standard grain for sheep, but a little barley may be added. It is generally considered good practice to give the feeder lambs a few weeks on good roughage or the run of a grain field before putting them on the feed for fattening. For fattening, the roughage should be steady in quantity and quality, no more being fed than the lambs will clean up. The grain ration should start at 1 1/2 a pound per head, and be increased to 2 1/2 pounds. The latest report of the superintendent may be obtained from the Publications Branch, Department of Agriculture, Ottawa.

Ayrshires At A Cost

Are Being Dehorned

Operation Carried Out by Principal Owners in British Columbia

While Ayrshire breeders in Eastern Canada are still discussing in tones of awe and astonishment the advice of Adam Montgomerie, the noted Scotch breeder to dehorn their cattle, British Columbia Ayrshires have taken action, and the beautifully curved and lightly polished horns that have been a characteristic feature of the breed will be missing from numbers of all the famous herds in the coast provinces when they are led to the show ring at the fair this fall.

A resolution to dehorn all animals was presented and carried at the last annual meeting of the British Columbia Ayrshire Breeders' Association, and although the cold spring caused some delay in putting this plan into effect the operation has now been carried out in most of the principal herds. It is also because the members of the well-known Graham herd, who have a similar task was performed at Finty a year ago, and now the famous Eberbach herd of E. A. Wells and Sons, at Sardis are minus their characteristic horns.

Cantonese soldiers, hunting an American mission, found some interesting looking white chests, which they broke open with rifle butts. The chests were live boxes, and the soldiers left hurriedly.

"Haven't I seen your face somewhere?"

"Very likely—it goes about with me a good deal."

How Three Western Capitals Are Linked With The Early History Of Our Dominion

Fodder Crops In Saskatchewan

Conclusions Reached at Sixth Current Experimental Farm

A declaration of intention regarding the growing of fodder crops in Saskatchewan is to be found in the report for last year the superintendent, Mr. J. G. Teggart, B.S.A., at Swift Current experimental farm. A few of the conclusions that appear to have been reached and that are set forth are as follows: That with the exception of corn, annual fodder crops are more dependable when grown on fallow; that few crops equal oats in yield and usefulness; that annual hay crops are more certain to produce hay than grasses and leucum; that in normal seasons early maturing corn on rich lands yields more than late maturing corn of equal weight; that the selection of corn for earliness results in decrease of yield in the plant, thus making it uneconomical to harvest and use corn for feed, and that the only way in which corn can be profitably used to produce silage is with the stock such as pigs or sheep; that the thinner plantings of corn generally show a greater development of ear and a higher percentage of dry matter, but that when the planting is too thin the total yield of dry matter declines; that where weeds are a serious factor spring rye, oats or corn and peas are the best of the annual hay crops to grow; that there is no advantage in sowing millet early, but that on the contrary better yields are secured from moderately late sowing; that alfalfa is the hardest of the alfalfa varieties as well as the highest yielding.

The Other Man's Job

Every Man Can Make Good in His Own Sphere of Work

It is useful to examine our own capabilities when we find ourselves trying the lot of others. Are we making good in our own sphere of work? This is the first test. If we are merely pottering along in an unbusinesslike way the chances are we should do the same in any other role. In our own work we are very conscious of its difficulties and hardships. Our advancement is slow because we do not encounter the little licks and hindrances that are hidden from the outsider. But these would be much the same in any other job. If we cannot surmount them in our own case, it is unlikely we should be more successful in a position with which we are usually unacquainted.

Executive ranks ruled the wood of a flock of sheep near Zedalia, O., and when the animals browsed into the stacks they would find their backs, gnatcatchers and ground.

Spectacles have been prescribed for a well-sighted baboon in the Cincinnati Zoo.

One of the things that links three

of our western capitals with the days before Confederation is the following fact that each of them was at one time an important centre of the early fur trade. Winnipeg, covers the site of Fort Gary, Edmonton, of Fort Edmonton and Victoria of Fort Victoria.

Winnipeg's association with the fur trade is the most prominent further back. The old North West Company and the Hudson's Bay Company both had trading posts at the mouth of the Assiniboine, and as early as 1725 La Verendrye, the famous Canadian explorer, had Fort Rouge built within what is today the capital of Manitoba. Fort Edmonton was an important distributing point for the Hudson's Bay Company for operations on the western prairies, and north to the Athabasca and the Macleod River country. Similarly Fort Victoria was for years the headquarters of the company's trade on the Pacific coast, after Fort Vancouver had been abandoned because of the settlement of the Pacific coast as the International boundary.

Things have changed considerably since the days of the fur trade. Fort Edmonton and Fort Victoria, these trading posts were occupied by a small number of men, and with them, half-breed boatmen and laborers. In days around about the country that is now the four western provinces; the Indian population has been reduced to a few scattered bands. Today his modern cities cover the sites of the old trading posts, and the fur trade has been replaced by the modern industries of the west. In the case of the Hudson's Bay Company, the fur trade was the trade in pelts, the only means of communication the caribou or moose or caribou, and the only government that of the famous Company of Adventurers of England trading into Hudson's Bay.

In the year of Confederation, Winnipeg was exactly six years of age. Manitoba had not yet been created out of the old Red River settlement; to reach Eastern Canada it was necessary either to travel by horse or by the Red River to Lake Winnipeg, up the Winnipeg to the Lake of the Woods, from there by a series of lakes, waterways to Lake Superior, and by the Great Lakes and the Ottawa river to Montreal, or to take an equally complicated route by the American territory. The Canadian Pacific Railway was still a thing of the future. Edmonton was still a trading post in 1867. Winnipeg was a lonely outpost without.

It had been through the hectic excitement of the Caribou gold rush. It would have been an exceptionally optimistic and far-sighted man who could have stood in any of these places in 1867 and predicted what they would become sixty years afterwards.

Canada's Population

According to the most recent estimate of the Canadian Government Bureau of Statistics, the population of Canada as on June 1, 1926, was 5,928,262. At the census taken in June 1921, immediately before the Dominion was 5,785,213. This latest estimate shows that the Province of Ontario was the largest province, with 2,415,000; Quebec next with 2,541,800; Saskatchewan third with 521,000 and the other provinces follow—Manitoba, 223,000; Alberta, 607,000; British Columbia, 568,000; Nova Scotia, 310,000; New Brunswick, 292,000; Prince Edward Island, 87,000; Northwest Territories, 8,800; and Yukon Territory, 4,500.

Saskatchewan Wheat Pool

Officials of the Saskatchewan Wheat Pool announced that at the end of May 1926, per cent of the wheat acreage in that province had been signed up for the first year period, ensuring the continuance of the pool until 1928. The wheat pools of Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta have launched a united campaign to obtain revenue contracts.

The Cleveland police netter let an offender escape once they got on it Monday at 4 years ago. He had a mustache who has been living in 1926 in the place for the last 21 years.

Demand for Live Stock

Decided Improvement Is Noted in Report of Spring Sales

J. G. Robertson, secretary of the Saskatchewan Livestock Association, writes: "There is a very decided improvement in the demand for live stock of superior quality, in which is the spring sales conducted by the horse, cattle and swine breeders' associations, which were well attended and were a great benefit to both buyer and purchaser. The interest has been taken in the organization of pure bred stock and restricted areas for the eradication of bovine tuberculosis is also an indication of a lively interest being taken in live stock growing, and there is every reason to believe that these improved conditions will continue for some time."

Winnipeg Newspaper Union

The Winnipeg Newspaper Union, which is a union of the Winnipeg newspaper men, has been organized. The union is a union of the Winnipeg newspaper men, which is a union of the Winnipeg newspaper men, which is a union of the Winnipeg newspaper men.

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The model use of two materials in View A of this charming frock suit for modest and small women. The pattern, when made at the back, has a V-neck and shaped collar and a full skirt. View B is the same frock and skirt, but is made of one material, with the collar and skirt of the V-neck and short sleeves bound. No. 1543 is in sizes 16, 18 and 20 years.

View A, size 18 (22 bust), requires 2 1/2 yards 28-inch material for dress, and 1 1/2 yards contrasting material for trimmings. View B, size 18 (22 bust), requires 2 1/2 yards 28-inch material for dress, and 1 1/2 yards contrasting material for trimmings. View C, size 18 (22 bust), requires 2 1/2 yards 28-inch material for dress, and 1 1/2 yards contrasting material for trimmings. View D, size 18 (22 bust), requires 2 1/2 yards 28-inch material for dress, and 1 1/2 yards contrasting material for trimmings.

View E, size 18 (22 bust), requires 2 1/2 yards 28-inch material for dress, and 1 1/2 yards contrasting material for trimmings. View F, size 18 (22 bust), requires 2 1/2 yards 28-inch material for dress, and 1 1/2 yards contrasting material for trimmings. View G, size 18 (22 bust), requires 2 1/2 yards 28-inch material for dress, and 1 1/2 yards contrasting material for trimmings. View H, size 18 (22 bust), requires 2 1/2 yards 28-inch material for dress, and 1 1/2 yards contrasting material for trimmings.

View I, size 18 (22 bust), requires 2 1/2 yards 28-inch material for dress, and 1 1/2 yards contrasting material for trimmings. View J, size 18 (22 bust), requires 2 1/2 yards 28-inch material for dress, and 1 1/2 yards contrasting material for trimmings. View K, size 18 (22 bust), requires 2 1/2 yards 28-inch material for dress, and 1 1/2 yards contrasting material for trimmings. View L, size 18 (22 bust), requires 2 1/2 yards 28-inch material for dress, and 1 1/2 yards contrasting material for trimmings.

View M, size 18 (22 bust), requires 2 1/2 yards 28-inch material for dress, and 1 1/2 yards contrasting material for trimmings. View N, size 18 (22 bust), requires 2 1/2 yards 28-inch material for dress, and 1 1/2 yards contrasting material for trimmings. View O, size 18 (22 bust), requires 2 1/2 yards 28-inch material for dress, and 1 1/2 yards contrasting material for trimmings. View P, size 18 (22 bust), requires 2 1/2 yards 28-inch material for dress, and 1 1/2 yards contrasting material for trimmings.

View Q, size 18 (22 bust), requires 2 1/2 yards 28-inch material for dress, and 1 1/2 yards contrasting material for trimmings. View R, size 18 (22 bust), requires 2 1/2 yards 28-inch material for dress, and 1 1/2 yards contrasting material for trimmings. View S, size 18 (22 bust), requires 2 1/2 yards 28-inch material for dress, and 1 1/2 yards contrasting material for trimmings. View T, size 18 (22 bust), requires 2 1/2 yards 28-inch material for dress, and 1 1/2 yards contrasting material for trimmings.

View U, size 18 (22 bust), requires 2 1/2 yards 28-inch material for dress, and 1 1/2 yards contrasting material for trimmings. View V, size 18 (22 bust), requires 2 1/2 yards 28-inch material for dress, and 1 1/2 yards contrasting material for trimmings. View W, size 18 (22 bust), requires 2 1/2 yards 28-inch material for dress, and 1 1/2 yards contrasting material for trimmings. View X, size 18 (22 bust), requires 2 1/2 yards 28-inch material for dress, and 1 1/2 yards contrasting material for trimmings.

View Y, size 18 (22 bust), requires 2 1/2 yards 28-inch material for dress, and 1 1/2 yards contrasting material for trimmings. View Z, size 18 (22 bust), requires 2 1/2 yards 28-inch material for dress, and 1 1/2 yards contrasting material for trimmings. View AA, size 18 (22 bust), requires 2 1/2 yards 28-inch material for dress, and 1 1/2 yards contrasting material for trimmings. View AB, size 18 (22 bust), requires 2 1/2 yards 28-inch material for dress, and 1 1/2 yards contrasting material for trimmings.

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The model use of two materials in View A of this charming frock suit for modest and small women. The pattern, when made at the back, has a V-neck and shaped collar and a full skirt. View B is the same frock and skirt, but is made of one material, with the collar and skirt of the V-neck and short sleeves bound. No. 1543 is in sizes 16, 18 and 20 years.

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Claresholm Review-Advertiser

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 P. H. SCHOOLEY, Editor
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DO YOU KNOW?

(Copyright 1927)

166. The Number of People Engaged in the Basic Industries of the U. S.?
 170. The Poisonous Snakes of U. S.?
 171. How to Tell a Poisonous Snake?
 172. What Should You Do If Bitten by One?
 173. What Animals Can Leap the Greatest Distance?
 174. What Causes Hail?
 175. The Origin of the Phrase "Worth One's Salt."

Correct answers given next week. See how many you can answer by that time.

ANSWERS TO LAST WEEK'S QUESTIONS

162. The Extent of American Fisheries?

The total annual fish catch of the U. S. is 2 billion 600 million pounds. About two-thirds of this grand total (or about 15 pounds for each person) is food fish; the other third (menhaden), caught mostly off the Atlantic coast, is used principally for oil and fertilizer. The catch is distributed as follows: Middle Atlantic states 864 million pounds; New England states 467; South Atlantic 333; Alaska 312; Pacific Coast states 286; Mississippi River 15; Great Lakes 104. Tonnage of fishing vessels, 70,000 tons; men employed, 200,000; cost of equipment, \$18,000,000.

163. How Are Fish Preserved Until They Reach the Consumer?

A considerable portion of the food fish is canned, smoked, salted or otherwise preserved; canned salmon for instance amounts to 161 million pounds annually. Fish are kept fresh in two ways: 1) They may be packed in ice and shipped considerable distances without deterioration, but due to the fact that this method does not lower the temperature below 32 degrees Fahrenheit, it is not sufficient to keep them in prime condition for an extended period. 2) Fish that are frozen when fresh from the water may be kept for long periods and shipped in refrigeration to all parts of the world.

164. What Is the Frozen-Fish Industry?

As soon as a catch reaches the plant, of which there are about 100 in the United States, the fish are thoroughly cleaned and the larger ones gutted. They are then packed in the "Sharp Freezer" room, with a temperature of 15 to 15 below zero; large fish like halibut, salmon and black cod being placed on the shelves separately, hutterfish, haws and small mackerel in pans holding about 40 lbs. After 30 to 24 hours the fish are frozen through hard and solid. They are then packed in each large fish or each block of frozen small fish being encased in an envelope of clear ice, which prevents any deterioration of the fish while kept in refrigeration.

165. Where is the World's Largest Buffalo Preserve?

The first buffalo preserve established by the Canadian Government was Watkinsburg National Park (160 square miles of fenced-in prairie land) on the Canadian National Railways, 125 miles east of Edmonton, capital of the Province of Alberta. In 1926 the herd numbered about 8,000. To provide for the fast increasing numbers, another preserve has been opened 1,000 miles further north between the Peace and Slave rivers on the Slave Lake, where some 1,500 wild buffalo had previously been found. For the next five years 2,000 surplus animals from the Watkinsburg Park will be transferred each year to the new preserve.

166. What Is a Radio Compass Station?

It is adaptation of the loop antenna used in radio receiving sets. It is a peculiarity of the loop antenna that the incoming signal is the loudest when the loop is pointing edgewise toward the sending station. The loop is attached to an upright revolving shaft. The operator swings the shaft until the signal is loudest, and as he does so an arrow attached to the shaft moves over a compass, and gives the operator at a glance the exact direction of the sending station—in this instance the ship at sea which is asking its bearings—which the operator at once radios back to the ship.

167. How Do Ships Utilize the Radio Compass?

A ship can obtain its bearings in a few minutes, under any weather conditions. After obtaining its bearings (direction) from a radio compass station, the ship at once calls a second station further up or down the coast and gets its direction from it also. By then drawing two lines upon a map of the coast, radiating from the two stations like the sides of the letter "V" (the angle between the "V" where the lines meet. Another plan is to signal the same station at land and by calculating the distance traveled during the interval, its position is determined in the same manner.

168. What Is the Salton Sea?

The Colorado Desert (2,000 square miles) in southeastern California is the bed of an ancient lake and is much lower than the Colorado River lying to the east; the lowest part was formerly called Salton Sink. Irrigation of this part of the desert known as Imperial Valley was begun in 1900. In 1904 a tremendous flood of the Colorado carried away the dike protecting the intake to the irrigating canal, and the entire flow of the river plowed through the opening. The gap could not be closed until November, 1906. During this time 475 square miles overflowed and formed the Salton Sea. Evaporation is about 6 feet a year, the new area being gradually reclaimed. Its area in 1919 was still 108,300 miles.

SOUTHERN ELKS WILL PICNIC AT HIGH RIVER

The Elks of Southern Alberta will hold their annual picnic at High River on Wednesday, July 26th. The grounds will be opened at 10 o'clock.

At 1 o'clock the bands will give a short musical program followed by the singing of "O Canada." Address of welcome by the Mayor of High River and Worthy Exalted Ruler E. W. F. O. E. No. 12, to which Hon. Dr. J. I. Gibson, D. D. G. E. R., Calgary District, will reply. Other prominent Elks will speak.

The afternoon program will be concluded by 2 o'clock and sports will immediately follow which include races for the girls, for the boys, and for women and men. There will be free distribution of peanuts, ice cream and soft drinks to the children.

Following supper there will be a massed band concert. A dance will be held under the auspices of High River Lodge.

All together it will be a big day for southern Alberta Elks and their families.

5000 FACTS ABOUT CANADA

Canada's jubilee year, celebrating the sixty years of Confederation, is fittingly emphasized in the 1927 issue of "5000 Facts about Canada," the famous tabloid cyclopaedia of the Dominion compiled by Frank Young, the well known Canadian publicist and author. It is a tonic to read of our remarkable national progress as tersely put forth in this unique booklet, under fifty chapters, from "Agriculture" to "Yukon." The contents are more varied than ever, and will prove a revelation to the reader. No better way of making known our resources, wealth and prospects exists than this publication, and it should have a wide circulation this year. The Government could be sending 35 cents to Canadian Publishers Publishing Company, 588 Huron Street, Toronto 2, Canada.

The Wheat Pool Method Is Vindicated by Experience

The fact that the Alberta Wheat Pool has increased its membership by some 14,000 farmers since it was formed, offers strong proof of the success of this farmers' marketing organization. The membership in 1923 was 2500 (in round figures). Today it is approximately 19,000.

Acknowledge the Pool Has Helped

The stabilizing effect of the operations of the Canadian Wheat Pool in the Wheat Markets of the World is acknowledged by leading Old Country importers, millers and bakers.

Practically all non-Pool farmers admit the Pool has helped and is helping them. There is no good reason why any farmer in Western Canada with grain to sell should not market it through the Pool. Every new Pool recruit adds to the influences of the organization. Business men, professional men and statesmen all testify to the beneficial effects of the operations of the Wheat Pool.

Outside the private dealers in grain, and kindred interests the Wheat Pool has no enemies.

Is The Pool Not Worthy of Your Support?

No matter what anyone says to the contrary, the Wheat Pool has exerted an upward tendency on prices both in and out of Canada. The Pool has meant fairer dealing to the farmers and a more satisfied and contented countryside. It has meant "better living" for Alberta farmers.

Are these not worthy objects? Has not the achievement of the Wheat Pool been a notable one? Is it not worthy of your active and loyal support?

The Second Series Contracts are now ready.

"Sign for Safety"

The Bytown Troubadours



1-Pierre Gauthier, 2-Fortunat Champagne, 3-Charles Marchand, 4-Emile Boucher, 5-Miville Bellais

The good old French-Canadian songs, richly harmonized and interpreted with taste, have always met with great success, but one has to hear them rendered by several voices to enjoy their fullness of melody and music. In order to present such songs in their most artistic setting the Canadian Pacific Railway obtained the services of Charles Marchand and his famous Bytown Troubadours for the Folk-song and Handicraft Festival held at the Chateau Frontenac this spring.

This quartet was founded at Ottawa in 1926 by Mr. Marchand and the friends who seconded him in bringing these songs before the general public at Fortunate Chateau, second tenor, Emile Boucher, tenor and Miville Bellais, basses.

The leader and founder of the quartet was a former chorister of the Basilique at Ottawa. He is an ardent interpreter of the old French songs and is the very soul of the quartet. His profound knowledge

TORNADOES IN ALBERTA

Vulcan, July 9.—Swept by a tornado of the orthodox central United States type at 7:40 o'clock Friday night, this thriving town is still in a maze of confusion. Saturday morning that not a single person of the crowd gathered here for the delayed Confederation celebration was injured. With buildings knocked helter skelter, the big curling rink completely demolished, garages blown down and automobiles upset in the streets, with whole rows of telephone and electric light poles laid flat, the townspeople are still taking stock of the damage and wondering how they escaped with whole skins.

The storm was a real tornado—that is, the damage was done by a swiftly revolving, funnel-shaped cloud, of comparatively small diameter and terrific concentrated fury wherever the inverted end of the funnel struck the ground as it hopped along.

Rocky Mountain House, July 9. Buildings were torn from their foundations and the trees, fences and sidewalks were torn up, and almost every building in town has broken windows as the result of a severe windstorm, reaching cyclonic force, which struck this section of the country on Friday afternoon. The damage was great, and the storm, which was accompanied by rain and a little hail, struck through the country after sweeping through the village and as a result a number of farm buildings are damaged or swept away.

DR. CONYBEARE DIES SUDDENLY AT LETHBRIDGE

Lethbridge, July 13.—Dr. C. F. P. Conybeare, dean of the Lethbridge bar, died suddenly at his home this morning. Heart failure was the cause.

Dr. Conybeare, who was 67 years of age, was born in Little Sutton, England, and came to Lethbridge in 1888 from Winnipeg. He had been crown prosecutor here during the whole of his career in Lethbridge, and president of the Alberta Law Society, succeeding the late James Muir.

Foothill Lodge No. 13 I. O. F.

Meets every Monday evening at 8 o'clock in Odd Fellows' Hall

Visiting Brethren Welcome
 W. G. VALETSKO, N. G.
 BRUCE LAWSON, V. G.
 J. W. MORROW, Sec.

CLARESHOLM COMMUNITY SKATING AND CURLING ASSOCIATION

(Incorporated Under the Societies Act 1924)

Tenders will be received at the office of the undersigned Secretary of the above Association not later than Saturday 30th of July 1927, for the construction of a skating and curling rink in the town of Claresholm. Plans may be examined at the office of the undersigned and copies of the specifications obtained from him. The lowest or any tender not necessarily accepted.

J. E. Watt,
 Box 300 Claresholm.

CHURCHES

Church of the Nazarene

Rev. A. H. Eggleston, B.A., Minister.

Sunday Services
 10-30 a.m.—Sunday school. P. A. Harding, Supr. Parents come and bring your children.
 11:30—Morning worship.
 7-8—Singing and Evangelistic Service.

Tuesday evenings, 8 o'clock—Prayer and praise service.

Wednesday afternoon, 4 p.m.—Children's Mission Band led by Mrs. Chester Laing.

Friday evenings 8 o'clock—Bible study.

We invite you to come and worship with us in these services.

The Canadian Meat Industry

Ranks High Among Leading Industries of Dominion

Canada's commercial livestock industry ranks third in value of output among the Dominion's manufacturing industries. It is exceeded only by the pulp and paper and the flour and grain-mills industries. Statistics of the business of slaughtering and meat packing the meat, it is pointed out by the Natural Resources Intelligence Service of the Department of the Interior at Ottawa, take into account the product of local and farm butcher shops, the output of which would add greatly to the total value of the meat industry in Canada. Then, again, Canada exports considerable numbers of cattle, hogs, sheep and lambs to the United States and overseas markets, particularly Great Britain, so that the commercial meat industry represents only one phase of her activities in supplying meat for domestic and foreign consumption.

The commercial meat industry is concentrated at strategic points with regard to transportation. Not only is it necessary for livestock shipments to arrive in first class condition but fresh meat products are transported to their destination with all possible dispatch. Toronto, Montreal, Winnipeg, Regina, Saskatoon and Vancouver are the principal packing centres. From these cities the finished products are shipped out in the shape of fresh chilled, frozen and canned meats to domestic and foreign markets. Canada exports meat products to the United States, principally to Great Britain and the United States.

Toronto, the second largest city in Canada, is the most important centre of the meat industry. The latest statistics show eleven operators of packing establishments in this city. These keep these plants going and supply their domestic and foreign trade in 1926 required roughly 150,000 cattle and calves, 35,000 hogs and 25,000 sheep and lambs. In Ontario, outside of Toronto, there are a number of operators who specialize in the packing of pork products. These outside packers use over 250,000 hogs in 1926. Forty per cent of the animals shipped to packing houses in Canada are from Toronto plants and with the outside pack industry the total for Ontario is estimated at approximately 44 per cent. Raw material for the plants comes mostly from Ontario, for it is the premier livestock province. Consequently, considerable contingents come from the western provinces, and some western cattle are "finished" in Ontario farms.

In Montreal, there are fifteen packing plants out of a total of twenty in the province of Quebec. Judged by the number of animals packed, the industry in Quebec had twenty per cent of the total business in 1926. While the six plants in Winnipeg and the neighboring municipality of St. Boniface used fourteen per cent of the total number of animals packed, the combined commercial packing plants of the provinces of Saskatchewan, Alberta and British Columbia accounted for twenty per cent of the total.

The products of Canada's meat packing industries are placed on the market with the stamp of government approval. Each quarter of an ounce of side of bacon or part of raw hams bears the stamp "Canada Approved" coming from a plant which is under constant government supervision; sanitary requirements have to be fulfilled up to, and most which have not come up to the standards required is rejected. This huge Canadian industry, which in 1926 used over 1,000,000 cattle and calves, about 2,500,000 hogs and nearly 550,000 sheep and lambs, is housed in 74 plants and represents an investment of over \$1,000,000. Its requirements in 1926 were valued at nearly \$1,000,000 and besides meats, lards and cooking oils, it produced many miscellaneous products such as fertilizers, glue, gelatine, hides, skins and hair.

Is Aiming at Perfection
On a gold field that he made him, said a professor of Chemistry, I found that he could produce a curious reaction unobtainable by any other type of the instrument.

He was making one of platinum in the hope of achieving perfection. Some qualities improve with increased density. The professor has 711 dates made of various things, from ivory to eagles' wings.

Horse Trade Active
There has been quite a boom in the horse trade in Alberta, as a number of Montreal buyers are looking for good shipping horses. They have already loaded three cars of very good horses for shipment. Montreal and prices have apparently been satisfactory.

Regulation of Hog Supply Should Raise Fall as Well as Spring Litters

In his report for last year just published at Ottawa, the Dominion Animal Husbandman, Mr. G. R. Bell, B.S.A., discusses the desirability of regulation of sows. He very rightly points out that the production of sows in this country is seasonal, and he points out that the supply of marketable hogs is unduly irregular, and adds that the British market, the principal one to which we must look for our hogs, both in type and regularity of production. The bulk of the supply in Canada reaches the market between September and January with a falling off in the spring and the summer. This condition of the market, between September and January with a falling off in the spring and the summer, makes Mr. Bell's view as to the need for the hog raiser who is in a position to raise fall as well as spring litters. After a suggestion that the average farmer can advantageously raise hogs in the winter, the table is given in the report which the Dominion Husbandman thinks will make the two-litter-year plan, according to the table, the best one. The litter should be bred some time between the middle of November and the middle of December, then farrow from about March 6 to the middle of April. She should be given two or three weeks to gain on the grade and for the fall litter could be bred from about the first week in May to June 10 or 12, so that the litters would be ready to farrow by or before October 2nd at the latest.

Careless Pronunciation A Modulated Voice and Clear Enunciation Result of Training

Who seldom is seen, hearing days once have the joy of hearing a well-modulated voice, clear, crisp and ringing, and words to which they are drawn, are clear and distinct. It is the absolute fitness to the subject under discussion. Listen to the conversation of a man who is well trained. You will find that he speaks with a clear and distinct enunciation. In complete and unaccompanied sentences, together with harsh, unmodulated tones, are all too frequent.

What is the cause of this? Does it not lie first of all in the home, in the way of training? It is the mother who, by her careless pronunciation, is a source of the absence of mental discipline. To train a child to speak well, his babyhood calls for much of the mother's watchfulness, clear patience and loving understanding on the part of the parent. It is to him throughout his entire life. Early familiarity with the best prose and poetry will lead to a habit of clear enunciation. It is to him to appreciate the grand rhythmic phrases to be found in all the great literature. It is to him to be able to speak with clear and unaccompanied sentences, together with harsh, unmodulated tones, are all too frequent.

Slang may be, and often is, expressive. Yet a well-trained man, far more so, and the user of it has the satisfaction of knowing that he is doing his best for the future generations, the purity of his mother tongue.—Christian Science Monitor.

Canada's National Wealth Has Increased Fourteen Times in Last Sixty Years

Canada's national wealth is estimated at \$22,000,000,000. This is an average of \$225 per person. This sum does not include the natural resources that are as yet undeveloped.

The estimated capital wealth of Canada at the time of Confederation in 1867 was only \$1,000,000,000. Our national wealth has increased 14 times in 60 years. Of this \$22 billion, agriculture represents about \$8,000,000,000; urban real estate, about \$2,000,000,000; and the railways over \$1,000,000,000. Other assets about one-third; Quebec one-quarter; and Saskatchewan, one-eighth.

And Canada is still going ahead. It is always well to remember that as a nation we are only sixty years old.

Ranchers Suffer in Alberta
Lush herds have been hit, in some cases up to 50 per cent, due to storms. In the Southern Alberta ranching area, losses of both cattle and horses are also reported to be heavy due to shortage in feed.

A prominent ranchman says that men ought to grow up with a personal opinion that the growing of whiskey by a married man would give his wife another lord on him.

Growth Of Western Prairies

Nearly 100,000,000 Acres Now Occupied in Three Provinces

Forty-five years ago, the western prairie was almost entirely unoccupied. In the first settlement in Western Canada.

Today the three prairie provinces of Alberta, Saskatchewan and Manitoba are occupied by nearly 100,000,000 acres, with promise of one of the greatest agricultural developments in the history of Canada.

Last year nearly 28,000,000 acres of these provinces were devoted to field crops, which returned more than \$45,000,000 to producers. The wheat crop, third largest on record, amounted to about \$40,000,000. It was grown on less than 22,000,000 acres, third largest on record, amounting to about \$40,000,000. It was grown on less than 22,000,000 acres, third largest on record, amounting to about \$40,000,000.

Years ago it was believed that Canada would never produce wheat commercially. Now these prairie provinces of Alberta, Saskatchewan and Manitoba are established as the world's greatest producing and exporting wheat areas.

One of these crops, corn, prospects for which were regarded skeptically up to a few years ago.

Sugar beets is another crop coming to rival corn in interest. So far Alberta is the only province producing sugar beets, although tests point to its adoption elsewhere. The yields of these crops compare favorably with those in the United States. These conditions are similar to the wheat situation. In 1926 Canada's average wheat yield was 37.8 bushels to the acre. In the United States was 17. Canadian wheat yields to 20 bushels to the acre, against 25.2 in the United States.

Fisheries in Hudson Bay The White Whale or Porpoise Found in Large Numbers

The white whale or porpoise is found over the whole of Hudson and James bays in sufficiently large numbers to suggest industrial development. They feed on white fish and capelin and follow the migrating fish for considerable distances up the estuaries. They could be easily captured and would yield considerable oil, leather and other products on shore, and the animal remains of the intelligence service of the Department of the Interior at Ottawa.

The Hudson's Bay company has commercial interests for this animal 150 years ago, but the industry has since declined. Their chief use was as a source of oil, and since they are a serious menace to fish life, their destruction should be encouraged. The products of this animal should, with proper treatment, yield about 35%.

Farming in B.C.

There are 22,000 farmers in British Columbia and a total farm population of 90,000, according to the Hon. E. L. Brown, provincial minister of lands. He reports that the farm population of the province has doubled in ten years and that within this time dairy production has increased from \$5,000,000 to \$10,000,000 in value. Total farm production gained in the ten-year period from \$21,000,000 to \$65,000,000.

Interchange of Ideas Travel Helps to Modify and Change One's Viewpoints

It is hardly good news that Senator Bora, the story petrel of the American Foreign Relations Committee at Washington, and a very best friend of England and the English, has previously accepted the invitation extended to him by Lord Derby to visit England as his guest. He will have for host one of the world's most famous orators, a man, moreover, who is every evening a typical modern Englishman. He will see England for himself under conditions that will permit him to correct—or to verify, as the case may be—his impressions formed at a distance of three thousand miles. It is practically certain that he will return to the United States after his visit with different ideas upon many points from those he now holds.

That will be a very good thing for Senator Bora, and, incidentally, for the United States also. He holds a great influence, and if it is one of Anglo-American friendship, its usefulness will be increased. It would be an excellent thing if one of these Englishmen were to be continually railing at the United States from the Atlantic at the same time as Senator Bora and come back to see for themselves how erroneous are their beliefs about America and the American people.

Here in Canada we have largely a similar position. As a greater interchange of ideas between people, and between the United States and Canada, is needed, it is to be hoped that the visit of Senator Bora and other Englishmen will be a step towards it. The best way to bring the question to the point where it will result in a change of opinion is by the interchange of ideas. The best way to bring the question to the point where it will result in a change of opinion is by the interchange of ideas.

Buffaloes Shipped North Two Thousand More Have Been Sent to Fort Smith

The first shipment of a shipment of 2,000 buffaloes to be moved this season from the park at Watnagh to the wood-bush preserve at Fort Smith is now on the way. Arrangements have been made at Watnagh to transfer the buffaloes from the railway to the park, which will carry them down the river to their new home. The 1927 shipments will bring the total number of buffaloes moved to the preserve up to over 5,000, as 1,824 were transferred in 1925 and 2,011 in 1926. Plans are under way for a aerial survey to be undertaken soon by the Dominion Government of the area in the far north over which the wood and plains buffaloes are roaming.

Historic Payment in Belgium The Four Thousand Soldiers Who Went to Brussels from the Rotary International Conference at Oostend

The four thousand soldiers who went to Brussels from the Rotary International Conference at Oostend were treated to a very interesting and important event in the history of Belgium.

Lake Mont, in Switzerland, changes its taste to a deep red every ten years. This is caused by a native plant which is found in no other water.

Canada's Naval Defence Should the Burden

A telling story that he and other taxpayers of that country, already heavily taxed, are carrying an extra burden to supply Canada with naval protection. He does not think this right. If the statement is correct it certainly suggests a situation about which something should be done.

Fortunately there is a remedy which ought to be quite satisfactory to the British taxpayers, already to suggest. If a definite percentage of the British navy is allotted to the defence of Canada, as speeches of the kind we note would seem to suggest, it is within the power of the British Government to save the taxpayer this additional burden by the simple expedient of reducing the navy and its cost by the amount now expended on Canadian account. There is no reason in the world why the British Government should have to defend the British Empire by the simple expedient of reducing the navy and its cost by the amount now expended on Canadian account.

On that point, of course, Canadians must be the judges. Perhaps they are not giving the matter the consideration it deserves. The best way to bring the question to the point where it will result in a change of opinion is by the interchange of ideas. The best way to bring the question to the point where it will result in a change of opinion is by the interchange of ideas.

If the matter were put on this basis we might get somewhere in the end. This question of naval defence would be put up to the Canadian people to consider. It would save us these periodic losses from guests, which are in very doubtful taste and often have an effect not designed by their who make them.—Montreal Star.

Canadian Bonds Good Risk Are Counted Among Best by Minister of Finance

It is then any better risk than the Dominion of Canada bond, endorsed as it is, by all the people of Canada. Asked Hon. J. A. Robt. Minister of Finance, addressing the Investment Association in convention at Ottawa.

"Government is simply cooperation on a large scale, with the strength of the Government tested by the wealth and prosperity of its citizens." "I have no doubt that the Canadian people are as good as any people anywhere, their word is as good as their bond; Dominion bonds are now as good as the Canadian dollar, and manufacturing are in steadily increasing proportion sold in the market places of the world."

Know His Stuff "Lady—"

"Don't want any." "I have." "Don't want any, I said." "Here." "I'm very busy." "A wonderful—"

"I'm not interested." "Persecution that." "I've been there other time." "Ovies." "Ovies, dear me." "And headless." "Beautiful what sir?" "Beautifies the platoon complexion."

Will Attempt World Flight A World Flight in a new type of biplane, the first of its kind, is to be attempted by an Italian aviator.

The machine will carry six or seven persons, including a chauffeur. Their flight will take, it is expected, the steering wheel, and each passenger will have his own little cabin. The flight will be held in 1928 and will take place for elaboration problems of nationality, the law of territorial waters and the responsibility of a state for damages done to persons and property of foreigners.

First Splinter: Is it true that you're a married man?—Miss Ashby. Second Old Maid: No, but I'm thankful for the rumor.—Answers.

A wise man always promises to take the advice his wife hands him.

Canada Has Few Illiterates

Educational Progress in Last Fifty Years Shows Amazing Improvement

Interesting statistics prepared in connection with confederation's jubilee year indicates the important place of education in the nation's progress. It is shown that although illiterates have increased the number of illiterates has been small. The illiterates of the Dominion is practically unknown. At the same time the proportion of persons continuing to high or grade studies appears to have increased steadily.

Canada had in 1925, the latest year for which statistics are available, 2,225,889 persons, or one-fourth of its population, at school. In the year 1882 it had 71,000 persons at school. The illiterate Canadian province have, therefore, to look after the education of three times as many people as in 1882.

Educational activities in 1887 were limited to that portion of Canada which was then a part of the United Kingdom. In that portion of the Dominion the school attendance has increased steadily, except in Prince Edward Island where it has declined. A decline along with the decreasing population of that province. But in the other provinces, where the population have had to create educational facilities to keep pace with the increase in the population. The advance in civilization in Western Canada is given sketchily by the following statistics of school attendance in the years named: In 1887, 71,000; in 1925, 15,254; in 1926, 15,254; in 1927, 15,254; in 1928, 15,254; in 1929, 15,254; in 1930, 15,254; in 1931, 15,254; in 1932, 15,254; in 1933, 15,254; in 1934, 15,254; in 1935, 15,254; in 1936, 15,254; in 1937, 15,254; in 1938, 15,254; in 1939, 15,254; in 1940, 15,254; in 1941, 15,254; in 1942, 15,254; in 1943, 15,254; in 1944, 15,254; in 1945, 15,254; in 1946, 15,254; in 1947, 15,254; in 1948, 15,254; in 1949, 15,254; in 1950, 15,254; in 1951, 15,254; in 1952, 15,254; in 1953, 15,254; in 1954, 15,254; in 1955, 15,254; in 1956, 15,254; in 1957, 15,254; in 1958, 15,254; in 1959, 15,254; in 1960, 15,254; in 1961, 15,254; in 1962, 15,254; in 1963, 15,254; in 1964, 15,254; in 1965, 15,254; in 1966, 15,254; in 1967, 15,254; in 1968, 15,254; in 1969, 15,254; in 1970, 15,254; in 1971, 15,254; in 1972, 15,254; in 1973, 15,254; in 1974, 15,254; 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Here and There

Construction will be started shortly, it is announced, on the new road to be constructed by the Alberta Wheat Pool at Vancouver, and it is expected that the big plant will be ready to handle grain from the 1927 crop.

Twenty-three members of the Ohio Western Golf Club said recently to the Canadian Pacific Steamship Montrose for England, where they will visit a short while before beginning a singing tour of the countries of central Europe to last about a month.

The Holy Land is to be officially represented at the World's Poetry Congress, it is announced. Dr. David Uri of the country experiment station in Palestine, will represent that country at the great international event to be held in Ottawa from July 27th to August 4th.

A new direct steamship service between Saint John and Havana, Cuba, will likely be inaugurated from the first of September, when the regular shipments start. If the New Brunswick Government and the shippers of the province have the project, said E. L. Estabrooke of Sackville, just returned from a trip of enquiries in Cuba.

A bed which rocks its occupant to sleep has been invented by Sir Alfred T. Yarrow, British inventor. Sir Alfred, while travelling across Canada on the Imperial Limited some months ago, noticed that the slight sway of the train carried his tired body to sleep. True fact resulted in his constructing the unusual bed which enables him to sleep soundly.

A new departure in the province was the recent formation of an association known as the Nova Scotia Chimberlain Club. The association, at a meeting at Kentville, with F. W. Foster, president; Mrs. J. B. Barrett, of Annapolis, vice-president; and G. E. Roberts, of Grand Pre, secretary. The club will be marketed through the English Fur Board.

Search for the missing French aviators, Nungesser and Gail has been resumed in the Pacific News and two New York Daily News men who arrived at the C.P.R. station in Montreal recently, circulate to Chautauque. Three of the party will form a land expedition, while the fourth will fly into the Quebec woods from Grand Mere. They will stay in until the mystery of the fiasco is cleared up.

R. Macdonald, former Saskatchewan aviator and now a leading student floor in Los Angeles, has written asking if the citizens of Saskatoon will provide a plane to be entered in the flight from the Pacific coast to Hawaii, which he will fly. He offers Saskatchewan bankers and the prize money and half any receipts, should he be successful. The President of the Star has announced that the Star is prepared to make a substantial contribution towards the \$10,000 required. The plane would be named the "City of Saskatoon."

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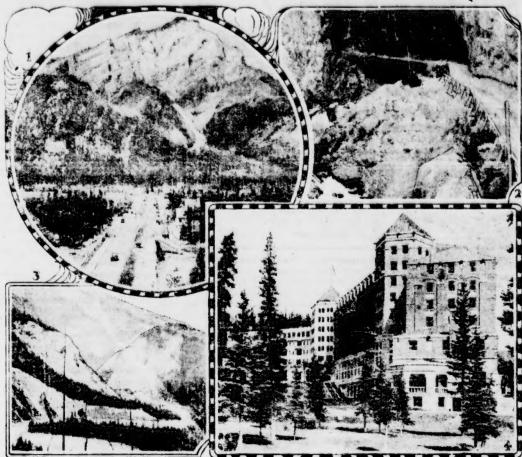
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Another Link in Transcontinental Highway



(1) Main street of Banff seen from Sulphur Mountain. (2) Banff center through the new highway viaduct. (3) The C.P.R. station at Lake Louise.

The opening of the Field-Golden Highway this summer will mark another great step in the completion of the all-Canadian highway from coast to coast. The continuation of the motor road, which last year was extended from Lake Louise to Field, has been carried on this winter by the Parks Department and penetrates fifteen miles farther into the mountains to the western boundary of Yukon National Park, where it joins the new seventeen-mile extension from Golden.

The new road winds through one of the most picturesque sections of the Park—filled with associations of Palliser, of Henry, of memories of empire builders and pioneers. Dark canyons, silvery falls, green-white rivers beckon.

Winding out of Field, the C.P.R. station for Emerald Lake, where the traveller turns his watch back an hour, and over the Kicking Horse river, the road follows the Emerald Lake trail for some miles while a wonderful view of the valley unfolds. It passes deserted cabins, Indian graves and an old German inn, before reaching the Pacific Highway at the foot of Mount Vaux and finally reaches Leavenworth. Here a branching road of a mile or so reveals the Kicking Horse Falls, a fisherman's paradise in a setting of beautiful scenic peaks. The road winds on through the deep

gorges of the Kicking Horse to Golden on the banks of the Columbia river.

The construction of the Field-Golden Highway presented very difficult engineering problems on account of the steepness of the slopes of the side hills. A good deal of excavation had to be done in solid rock. The probable cost of the new highway on account of the difficult topography encountered is estimated at \$25,000 per mile.

There will be inaugurated this summer a three-day circle tour from Banff and Lake Louise, covering the first day the most picturesque section of the Banff-Windermere road, the second, the section between Radium Hot Springs and Emerald Lake by way of Golden and Leavenworth, and returning the third day to Banff and Lake Louise.

It should only be a short time now before the whole of Canada's mountain roads is opened up to the motorist. From Golden to Leavenworth is the last uncompleted link of the great transcontinental motor road. The distance is all in rocky hills, but short perfect roads have already been built from town to town on the route. There is an good railway grade available for a distance of about ten miles. It is estimated that there is only fifty-seven miles of road remaining to complete direct connection across Canada.

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